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# THE REAL ISSUE.

The doctrine has been preached lately that if Senator Smoot would but announce his intention to retire from politics, the so-called American party would begin to disintegrate at once. If only Senator Smoot were out of the way, they argue, there would be peace in Utah.

We doubt not that some hold this view honestly. That seems to them to be the fact. They have heard the statement repeated so often that it has made an impression upon them. But it is not true, we fear. The attacks of the implacable enemies of the Church have been concentrated, to a very large extent, upon Senator Smoot, but that does not prove that he was the cause of them. When an enemy lays siege to a citadel, the assailants will, naturally, hurl their forces against the part of the defenses which seem to them to offer the greatest chance of success. But that does not mean that the particular part under fire is the cause of the attack. Nor would the fall of a particular tower mean that the war would cease and the enemy disband. When Admiral Dewey attacked the Spanish squadron in Manila bay, he did not do so because those ships were the cause of the war; nor was the destruction of that squadron the end of the conflict. It was only the beginning. The parallel may serve to illustrate the falsity of the logic that sees in Senator Smoot the cause of the war because he has been the object of attack; or that represents his retreat as the end of the conflict. That is false reasoning.

When Senator Kearns in 1905 read his famous address in the Senate, in which there was something about "the brave citizens in Utah who are warring against this alien monarchy," not a word was said about Senator Smoot being the cause of that "war." We do not believe Senator Smoot's name was mentioned in the entire harangue. Senator Kearns gave his "word of honor" [sic] that he believed the Church leaders had given certain pledges which they had broken. He charged that Utah is governed by a Church monarchy "with an income of five per cent upon one-quarter of the entire assessed valuation of the State of Utah today," and he asked in horror: "How long will it take this monarchy, with its constantly increasing demand for revenue, to so absorb the productive power that he shall be receiving an income of 5 per cent upon one-half the property, and then upon all of the property of the State?"

Having delivered himself of this imbecility, he charged that "Mormon institutions do not employ Gentiles except in rare cases of necessity;" that "the Church monarchy is endeavoring to re-establish the rule of a polygamous class over the mass of the Mormon people." He made a number of charges of this kind but he did not even intimate that the Senatorship of Senator Smoot was considered a *casus belli*.

War is such a grave condition in modern society that few men will care to accept the responsibility. For that reason, when they decide to make war, they generally conceal the true reasons, as far as possible, and by various representations seek to shift the responsibility to the defendant, no matter how innocent he may be. Bismarck was a master in that art, and when he had planned an invasion of a neighboring state, because he wanted part of its territory, he always managed to make it appear that his country was attacked. If history is true, he was not above the employment of questionable means to gain his purposes. He deliberately deceived the old Emperor in order to obtain his consent to stir up a war with France. Ex-Senator Kearns is not less shrewd. In his address he did not say one word about the real reason for his anti-"Mormon" campaign. But the reason is surmised, nevertheless. Senator Sutherland stated it before the Senate, Jan. 22, 1907, as follows:

"When the ex-Senator, my predecessor—and I should not have spoken of this but for the question of the Senator from Idaho—when that ex-Senator desired to come back to the Senate, according to the statements which are made in Utah, and which I have no reason to doubt, he went to the present head of the Church and sought his aid; and that president told him that he was not in politics, that the Church was not in politics, and that neither of them would be dragged into politics by him."

That is the real cause of the war upon the Church. That is the real cause. The allegations that the Church leaders have broken pledges, and that they engage in politics wrongfully, are made for the purpose of concealing the true cause, and to enlist the support of the country. It is the device of cowards who, desiring to rob the members of their rights as citizens of the United States, publish all manner of falsehoods about the victims, in order to give their unwarranted assaults the appearance of respectability.

This being the case, a more direct road to peace would be a combination of decent citizens for the elimination of anti-"Mormonism" from Utah politics. You can never establish peace by robbing any citizen of his rights as a citizen. You can never establish peace by yielding to the demands of those who care not for the prevalence of justice and equality. Peace must

be established upon the basis of the Constitution, which knows of no religious test for political offices. The clamor for such test is un-American, and the Latter-day Saints are, first of all, Americans, with a special mission to defend the God-inspired instrument of liberty upon which American institutions are founded. Let us have peace, then, under the Constitution. Let anti-"Mormonism" be driven back to the darkness in which it originated. When that is done, and American conditions prevail in Utah as elsewhere, there will be no friction here. Anti-"Mormonism," not Senator Smoot, is the cause of the strife here. Anti-"Mormonism" is the problem with which Utah citizens will have to deal sooner or later. Religious bigotry has always been and will always be, a curse.

## THE FAIR.

The general verdict, as far as we have heard it expressed, is that the State Fair, just closing, is the most successful exhibition of the kind yet held in the State.

This estimate accords with our own judgment of it, although the exhibits were so extensive that we found it impossible to inspect many of them.

Both from the artistic and educational as well as the industrial standpoint, we think that the display was a notable one, calculated at once to inspire, to educate, and to make financially profitable a visit to the grounds. That the fair presented a display of home resources and opportunities so varied, comprehensive and characteristic, must have been a matter of gratification to every visitor.

The management deserves the thanks as well as the congratulations of the general public for a kind and degree of entertainment that was filled with much that is excellent and contained little that was without merit.

## UTAH BRICK.

Prof. Beckstrand of the State of Mines at the University has just issued a bulletin on Utah brick. He remarks that Utah contains a great deal of good building brick clay, and paving brick clay, and the manufacturers can and do furnish an excellent product, but adds that a careful examination of these results and a comparison with other results ought to inspire a still closer scrutiny of methods of manufacture and burning, so that a still better product will be offered.

In detail the Professor finds that Utah wire-cut brick sustains a pressure up to 7,210 pounds per square inch and that the resistant power of the pressed brick varies from 4,310 pounds for the mottled red to 3,170 pounds for the straw color.

This strength is regarded as satisfactory for most purposes, and justifies the popular belief in the excellence of this form of local building material.

Nothing, we think, is more suitable for ordinary buildings than these products. When of uniform definite color, the appearance is always pleasing; and when trimmed with a stone that harmonizes with the color of the brick chosen, cottages built of this material have a rich and substantial appearance.

The abundance of suitable building material is always of great advantage to a growing city. When it is not only plentiful but of artistic aspect and moderate price the people are especially fortunate. We cannot say that recent prices of the local article are as reasonable as might be expected, and we have no doubt that a reduction in the price, if that is possible, would still further increase the building activity.

## IRRIGATION IN CANADA.

The largest irrigation project ever attempted is probably that now in course of development by the Canadian Pacific railway in Southern Alberta.

The scene of operations is covering three million acres of naturally fertile land—a vast empire, one-half of it capable of irrigation, much of the other half probably suitable for dry farming. This area forms a territory contributing possibilities of future commerce and development to the railway line itself.

The project of this company goes far beyond any contemporary practice in this country. Not only are the large main canals to be constructed, but the secondary trenches, and even the distributing ditches over each 160 acres are to be made ready for use by the farmers who will occupy these lands.

The Canadian law, under which this enterprise is proceeding, has several interesting and vital features. The American Irrigation Congress declares the Canadian laws on the subject of water rights to be far superior to similar statutes in the United States.

Embodied in the Canadian theory and plan of the ultimate ownership and immediate use of water are the following comprehensive features:

1. All the water is recognized as the property of the sovereign. Application to the government is requisite for permission to divert the water of any flowing stream. Heavy penalties are enforced for the taking of water without legal authority to do so.
2. Those who make application to use the natural waters are required to complete their irrigation works within a specified time. They must use the water only for the purposes of irrigation, and must sell it to colonists or others at rates approved by the government.
3. No stream can be burdened with more records (permits) than the stream will supply to the land to be irrigated.
4. In computing the duty of water, one cubic foot, per second for 150 acres from May to November, is estimated for each stream by the government engineers; and no company can sell water rights in excess of this computation.
5. Agreements for the sale or use of water must be registered on the official records of state.
6. Disputes concerning the division or distribution of the water are settled by a government official, without costs or court process. Patents to the water rights are similarly protected from hostile or wasteful litigation.

The example of Canada should be a useful lesson to State legislatures and to Congress. A writer in the Success

magazine, commenting upon the process of converting the semi-arid and once sterile lands of the west into food producing areas, simply by the intelligent application of water to the soil, says it is unfortunate that these enterprises have been, in so many cases, hampered by unwise and conflicting laws, and that the real benefit to the farmer intended to be brought about by them has partially, if not largely, failed in the realization.

The writer declares that "private irrigation companies have, in many cases, been formed to carry out ambitious projects in connection with colonization plans, only to collapse before the completion of the necessary ditches, leaving the unfortunate colonists who have been induced to invest upon the brilliant promises of the promoters stranded and helpless; and that 'other projects, both public and private, have been carried through to a conclusion and irrigation commenced, only to find after a year or two of successful irrigation that the water supply has been overdrawn or diverted into other channels—and no one can be found financially responsible for the disappointments caused by poor engineering or rascally promotion.'"

Nor are the government undertakings much more satisfactory. They have not gone quite far enough to bring about the largest degree of benefit to the sections ready for irrigation.

The Canadian plan might well be imitated here.

## A BALKAN FEDERATION.

Hungarian diplomats are said to suspect that Russia is lending secret aid to Bulgaria and encouraging the revolutionary movement against Turkey, and that the purpose is the formation of a new Balkan federation, including Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro. Russia, it is said, would gain immense military and commercial advantage and eventually an outlet to the Dardanelles by a re-adjustment of the Balkan affairs. The time is considered ripe because Turkey, with her unsettled internal troubles is supposed to be in no condition for a vigorous war.

A federation of the four states mentioned would be one of considerable strength. Bulgaria has a population of 3,750,000; Roumania, 5,900,000; Servia, 2,500,000 and Montenegro 225,000, or a total of 12,375,000 souls. And as the barbarous occupation of fighting is quite popular in those regions, the four states should be able to put quite a fighting force in the field. The armies and reserves of the three largest principalities amount to 700,000 men, and on the supposition that a large part of the entire male population is available for military service, they should be able to place a million and half fighters in the field. Turkey would be confronted with a difficult problem in a concerted attack by those Balkan states.

It may be of some interest to note at this time that the Roumanian king represents an older branch of the Hohenzollern family of which the German emperor represents a younger branch. In the obscure past this celebrated family branched off into two lines, the Southern or elder being represented in our time by the Hohenzollerns of Sigmaringen, while the Northern is that of Brandenburg. The former adhered to the elder faith, while the Brandenburgers espoused Protestantism. The Catholicism of the Sigmaringen Hohenzollerns may have worked in their favor when Prince Charles was chosen to be Prince of Roumania in 1881.

## INTELLIGENCE IS STRENGTH.

General Kuropatkin, in his second article in McClure's on the Russo-Japanese war, emphasizes the fact that the moral character of the defenders of a nation is a very important factor in war. A successful war, he claims, must be a popular war.

In the case of Japan the people were informed and clearly understood the importance of the issues involved, and the result was that the Japanese soldiers fought with a self-sacrificing devotion and a stubbornness that the Russians had never seen in any war in which they had previously been engaged. Sometimes, in villages taken by assault, a handful of Japanese soldiers would barricade themselves in native houses and die there rather than retreat or surrender. Captured officers generally committed suicide. In some cases Japanese mothers killed themselves when their sons, on account of weakness or ill-health, were denied admission to the army. Hundreds of men volunteered to undertake the most desperate enterprises, in the face of certain death; and many officers and soldiers, before going to the front, had funeral ceremonies performed over their bodies, in order to show that they intended to die for their native land. Military history, general Kuropatkin says, shows that, in all wars, the antagonist who is strongest morally wins the victory.

There may be exceptions to this rule, but it is quite certain that intelligence among the men that fight the battles, is of as great importance as numerical strength. For that reason an army made up of free citizens volunteering their service is always stronger than an army of slaves forced into the uniform by conscription laws.

The Russian General also reveals one source of fatality to the Russian army when he states that the members of the general staff refused to believe the reports they received of Japanese preparations. "In 1903," he says, "Colonel Adubash, who had just visited Japan, gave to General Mikulski, very important information with regard to new reserves which the Japanese were organizing for service in case of war. Inasmuch, however, as this information did not agree at all with that previously furnished by Colonel Vannofski, General Zhilinski did not give it credence. A few months later Captain Rudine, a very talented officer who was acting as naval observer in Japan, made a similar report upon Japanese reserves to his superiors, and extracts from it were furnished to General Sakharoff, Chief of Staff of the army. Although the information contained in this report ultimately proved to be perfectly accurate, the report was pigeonholed, simply because General Zhilinski and Sakharoff did not believe it." As a consequence the Rus-

slans were led to slaughter against an army three times that for which they prepared, or had any notion of meeting—all due to the fact that the Russian general staff put its officers' reports away and went to war with an available misconception of the enemy. Here again it is demonstrated that it is the moral and intellectual qualities that count. A stupid "general staff" may send an army to destruction in perfect oblivion of the consequences of ignorance.

## Has Hearst done his worst?

"The black flag of trustism." This is "Jolly."

The Balkan states are beginning to balk at war.

A favored man can see no injustice in the favoring one.

The British fleet has not gone to Lemnos for lemons.

Some people are more set in their ways than a ship is.

It seems absolutely impossible for a baseball "fan" to keep cool.

Servia's voice is still for war, but it isn't quite so loud as it was.

Today Lucretia would say, "Gentlemen, you are all poisoners."

Just as soon as the election is over it will not be a sin to work for a corporation.

No matter how many hang on to a "band wagon," the driver never "whips behind."

Judge Taft is in Cincinnati for a short rest. He finds that after all there is "no place like home."

The Methodist church isn't in politics but just the same it is after Speaker Cannon with a red-hot poker.

It seems to have been unlucky for Colonel W. F. Stewart that he wanted to summon thirteen witnesses.

Those Archbold letters, of which there have been not too few, were every one written with sympathetic ink.

The Mrs. Mulapropos who said that "unflinching public officials" is what is needed, spoke better than she knew.

At Streator, Illinois, Mr. Bryan declared himself to be the "advance agent of prosperity." Advance, and give the "counter" sign.

Colonel Henry Waterson says that the campaign is a family affair. If such is the case, then pater patrie becomes paterfamilias.

The Servians are beginning to realize that for them to measure swords with Austria-Hungary would be suicidal, in fact would be race suicide.

A new national party has been launched in Chattanooga. Undoubtedly it is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air.

People who have problems that they cannot solve should have no trouble in finding a solution by simply referring them to some campaign orator.

Mr. Theodore Shonts says that railroads "have no business in politics." He would have been more accurate had he said "railroads should have no business in politics."

"Is it not time to call a halt?" asks the organ of the Pseudo-American party. It certainly is. Now quit blackguarding and traducing the people of Utah.

Lord Rosslyn's "system" to break the bank at Monte Carlo has failed but that does not discourage him. After two divorce suits he proposes to wed for the third time.

The newsboys have the very bad practice of going into the residence districts very early Sunday morning, long before any one is up or wishes to be up, and shouting the morning papers. They are so early, often long before 6 o'clock, that no one buys a paper at that time. The boys should cease the practice out of regard for their patrons. They would lose nothing by coming later.

Professor William Milligan Sloane of Columbia university, president of the national institute of arts and letters, has suggested that the institute should bend its energies to the production of a rousing national song that will combine "Yankee Doodle," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Marsellaise" and "Die Wacht am Rhein," into one patriotic hymn. Why not get a score of them all, take a composite photograph of the scores and you will have a "rousing national" hymn?

## A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Pueblo Chieftain.  
As a result of the tuberculosis congress held this week in Washington, and of the numerous articles published in the newspapers and magazines, the general public has become familiar with one of the most important triumphs of science ever recorded. Within the memory of men still young "consumption" was regarded as an intractable disease, its cause was unknown, its symptoms were misunderstood, it was imperfectly understood, and there seemed to be little prospect of any effective remedy for this giant evil. At the present time, however, it is proven to be both curable and preventable. Its cause is known, its conditions are understood, and while it still stands as one of the most destructive of all diseases, there is every reason to believe that in the near future the number of persons contracting the disease will be greatly lessened, while the percentage of cures among those suffering from tubercular infection will be largely increased. In this connection it is worth noting that we are as far from a medicine that will cure consumption as we have ever been, for all the innumerable "cures" that have been discovered and advertised not one seems to fulfill the expectations of its advocates. But it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that a large number of cases of actual tubercular infection are cured naturally without the knowledge of the patient; and it has been demonstrated also that sunshine, fresh air and nourishing food are most powerful aids in strengthening human body to resist the disease, or to drive it out after it becomes once established.

## MISSIONARIES AMONG THE INDIANS

The following is from the Walthill Times, of September 10, last. The Editor of that paper is, we are informed, an Indian, and his kindly comment on the missionary work of the Elders has special interest to the readers of the "News."

"Two missionaries of the Mormon Church, of Salt Lake City, have been working in and around Walthill for the past week or ten days. We have no means of ascertaining the measure of their success, but they have distributed a vast amount of literature in the community and have, no doubt, made some friends and unearthed possible converts. The missionaries appear to be quiet, intelligent, young fellows and very enthusiastic in their work."

"It would seem quite proper that the Mormon Church should be interested in missionary work among Indians. The American Indian occupies a very important place in the traditions of the Church."

"According to the history of the religion, according to the Book of Mormon, the American Indians are a remnant of a portion of a band of Israelites that was led away from Jerusalem about 600 B. C., by Lehi, a Jewish prophet, and across the ocean to this hemisphere. After occupying the new continent, according to the Mormon bible, and after the death of Lehi, a division occurred among the people. Two peoples were organized and named after their leaders or prophets—the Nephites and the Lamanites. The Nephites made much advance in civilization, after the sep-

aration, but the Lamanites became degraded because of their wickedness and became 'dark in skin and benighted in spirit, forgot the God of their fathers, lived a wild nomadic life, and degenerated into the fallen state in which the American Indians—their 'lineal descendants'—were found by those who rediscovered the western continent in later times."

"The Lamanites and Nephites waged war against each other and the Nephites were finally destroyed. As the story runs: 'The final struggles between the Nephites and Lamanites were waged in the vicinity of the hill Cumorah, in what is now the State of New York, resulting in the entire destruction of the Nephites, about 400 A. D. The last Nephite representative was Moomi, who, wandering for safety, gave the records to place, daily expecting death from the victorious Lamanites who had decreed the absolute extinction of their white kindred, wrote the concluding parts of the Book of Mormon, hid the record in Cumorah, and soon thereafter died. It was the same Moomi, who, as a resurrected being, gave the records into the hands of Joseph Smith in the present dispensation.'"

"It will be seen from this outline that the Indians are an important and interesting factor in the Mormon Church. It is indeed surprising that more missionary work has not been done among them by the successors of the Nephites. So far as we have been able to learn, however, no work has ever been done among the Omahas and the present visitation of missionaries is the most important one that has been made among them from the Salt Lake church since the Omahas received and so kindly cared for the pilgrims that followed Brigham Young across this country in 1847."

## JUST FOR FUN.

### Sitting in a Game?

"My boy tells me that he had to sit up with a sick friend last night." "And you accept that excuse for his late hours?" "Why not? My daddy used to honor it."—Kansas City Journal.

### Probably Not.

"I hate to be poor. Now, a millionaire can walk right in and order what he wants without bothering about the price." "He can," stated the weary salesman, "but he seldom does."—Exchange.

### Strange.

"He refused for a long time to tell them where his money was concealed." "But he finally told them?" "Yes, when they put red-hot irons to his soles he got cold feet."—Houston Post.

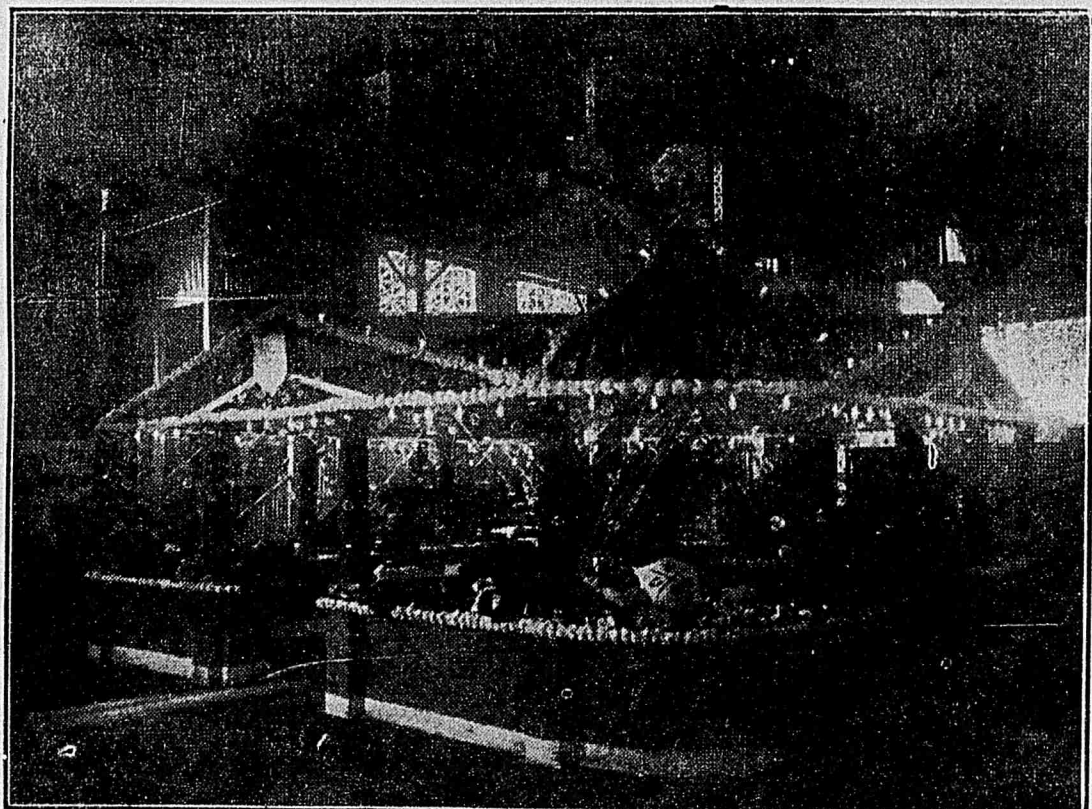
### His Greatest Trial.

The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator: Old Lady. Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day? Elevator Boy. Yes'm. Old Lady. Is it the motion of the going down? Elevator Boy. No'm. Old Lady. The motion of going up? Elevator Boy. No'm. Old Lady. The stopping? Elevator Boy. No'm. Old Lady. What is it, then? Elevator Boy. The questions.—The Watchword.

### The Spice of Life.

Ashley—Do you have much variety in your boardinghouse? Seymour—Well, we have three different names for the meals.—London World.

# Z. C. M. I. Won Seven Gold Medals, M. & M. Blue Ribbon and One Cash Prize at the 1908 State Fair.



Z. C. M. I. DISPLAY OF SHOES AND OVERALLS AT UTAH STATE FAIR.

There were only nine items for which our factory could enter. Here they are, with the awards as made by disinterested and unprejudiced judges. The record speaks for itself.

# "Mountaineer" Overalls Win Gold Medal.

No. 16. BEST QUALITY OF OVERALLS Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Overall Factory.)

No. 17. BEST DISPLAY OF OVERALLS Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Overall Factory.)

No. 19. BEST DISPLAY OF RUBBER LINED AND DUCK GOODS Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Overall Factory.)

## Prizes Won By Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory

No. 35. Best Display and Quality of common sense Boots Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory.)

No. 36. Best display and quality of youths' and boys' school shoes Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory.)

No. 37. Best display and quality of misses' and children's school shoes Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory.)

No. 38. Best display and quality of ladies' fine shoes Gold Medal (Won by Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory.)

No. 39. Best display boots and shoes \$10.00 (Won by Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory.)

SPECIAL PREMIUM—M. & M. Blue Ribbon for best pair of Utah-made shoes. (Won by Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory.)

Z. C. M. I. home made goods are honestly made, under proper sanitary conditions, by Utah people. Support home industry.



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